

CALEB POWERS' TRIAL

The Bullet That is Supposed to Have Killed Goebel Exhibited in Court.

Witnesses Testify to the Supposed Course of the Deadly Missile—Eph Lillard on the Stand.

Georgetown, Ky., July 13.—When the court adjourned eight jurors in the Powers case had been finally accepted by both sides, leaving four more to be selected. The commonwealth has one more peremptory challenge to its credit, while the defense has four.

Georgetown, Ky., July 14.—When the formation of a jury to try the Powers case was resumed Friday morning there were eight accepted jurors in the box and three seated subject to challenge.

The jury was completed by the acceptance of Harris Musselman, a farmer, also considered a Goebel supporter. Ford is said to be doubtful, some of his friends claiming him to be a Brown democrat. The jury was then sworn in.

The completed jury stands W. O. Tindler, farmer, Brown; A. W. Craig, merchant, Goebel; W. P. Munson, farmer, Goebel; W. H. Oldham, merchant, Goebel; George Murphy, farmer, Goebel; J. C. Porter, farmer, republican; Alonzo Kemper, farmer, Brown; B. E. Ford, farmer, Goebel (doubtful); J. P. Crosswaite, carpenter, Goebel; J. T. Mulberry, blacksmith, Goebel; Harris Musselman, farmer, Goebel.

Col. Campbell stated the case for the prosecution. He reviewed the political events of last fall, and especially the events following the election and the instituting of contests by the democratic candidates for state offices. He said that Caleb Powers was most aggressive among those who sought to settle the contest by violence, and that to him largely was due the importation of mountain "feudists" to Frankfort. Of the band of mountain men, 175 remained in Frankfort regularly. He charged that a majority of them had killed from one to several men each. He claimed it will be put in evidence that on January 28 Mr. Powers made use of a statement that "Goebel has not as many days to live as I have fingers on my hand." He reviewed the facts in connection with the assassination and claimed that the state house yard had been cleared in furtherance of the conspiracy, cited the closing of the executive building against the police officers, the calling out of troops and other matters which have already come out in the examining trials.

During Surveyor Woodson's testimony he produced the chip cut from the hackberry tree in the state house yard. The chip contains the steel bullet which is supposed to have passed through the body of Mr. Goebel. Mr. Woodson had not completed his testimony when court adjourned.

Georgetown, Ky., July 15.—Saturday, Mead Woodson, county surveyor of Franklin county, and the civil engineer who made the measurements was on the stand for over two hours. He had with him profile drawings, diagrams and a block of wood taken from a tree in the state house yard, which was supposed to contain the fatal bullet. The defense undertook to show that the surveyor had not been sufficiently accurate in his measurement from the supposed point of entrance of bullet into the tree to prove that the shot was fired from the window of the secretary of state's office. He left the stand at 11:15.

At the request of the prosecution, Mr. Woodson, after leaving the stand, removed the bullet from the block of wood when it had lain undisturbed for six months, and after marking it for identification, passed the bit of lead about the bar. Judge, jurors and lawyers all examined it with interest. Apparently the prisoner and Arthur Goebel, the brother of William Goebel, paid less attention to the ball than some of the attorneys.

Clothes that Goebel wore on the fatal day was brought in at 9:30 by two colored porters and placed in the ante-room adjoining the main courtroom.

Warden Eph Lillard, of Frankfort prison, a close friend of deceased, was next called. He accompanied Mr. Goebel to the state house on the morning of murdered and left him just before the shot was fired.

Mr. Lillard testified that on the morning of the shooting, as he approached the state house with Goebel and Jack Chinn, he noticed that the capitol grounds were clear, whereas on previous occasions, "mountain men" were numerous. He said he had left his two companions and reached the door of the main capitol building when he heard shots, and looking back saw Goebel fall. He declared that one of the front windows in the office of the secretary of state was partly raised at the time. At the conclusion of his testimony court adjourned.

Fruit Houses Burned.

Newcastle, Cal., July 16.—Fire destroyed all the fruit houses and leading business houses of the town. The total loss will exceed \$100,000. Over 10,000 boxes of fruit were burned. The Southern Pacific Co. was the heaviest loser.

Will Meet in Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 15.—It is officially announced that the organization known as the Spanish-American War Veterans will hold its second national encampment in this city October 11-12.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Reciprocity With Germany Declared—The Articles in Which a Reduction is Made.

Washington, July 15.—The following proclamation by the president on the German reciprocity agreement has been made public:

"Reciprocity with Germany. "By the president of the United States of America.

"A proclamation.

"Whereas, the German government has entered into a commercial agreement with the United States in conformity with the provisions of the third section of the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897, by which agreement in the judgment of the president reciprocal and equivalent concessions are secured in favor of the products of the United States:

"Therefore, be it known that I, William McKinley, president of the United States of America, acting under the authority conferred by said act of congress, do hereby suspend during the continuance in force of said agreement the imposition and collection of the duties imposed by the first section of said act upon the articles hereinafter specified, being the products of the soil and industry of Germany; and do declare in place thereof the rates of duty provided in the third section of said act to be in force and on and after the date of this proclamation as follows, namely:

"Upon argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude, five percentum ad valorem.

"Upon brandies, or rather spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, one dollar and seventy-five cents for proof gallon.

"Upon still wines and vermouth, in casks, 35 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottle or jugs containing each not more than one pint, one dollar any twenty-five cents per case, and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of four cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles or jugs.

"Upon paintings in oil or water color, pastels, pen and ink drawings and statuary, fifteen percentum ad valorem.

"Of which the officers and citizens of the United States will take due notice.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this thirteenth day of July, A. D. one thousand nine hundred, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

By the president: John Hay, Secretary of State.

DEATH'S SUMMONS.

United States Senator Gear, the Well Known Iowa Statesman, Dies of Heart Failure.

Washington, July 15.—United States Senator Gear, of Iowa, died at his apartments in the Portland at 9:28 Saturday morning of heart failure. He was in usual health up to 2:30 a. m., when he was attacked. Doctors were immediately summoned, but their efforts were unavailing.

Senator Gear left beside his widow, two daughters, Mrs. J. W. Blythe, wife of the principal attorney of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, and Mrs. Horace Rand, wife of a prominent business man, both residing in Burlington. Funeral services will be held in Burlington on Wednesday. Services are to be held here. The news of Senator Gear's death was a great shock to his personal and official friends in Washington, by whom he was very highly regarded. Secretary Wilson was inexpressibly shocked when the news was conveyed to him.

AN EDITOR KILLS HIMSELF.

Ill Health Drives an Ex-Lieutenant Governor of Kansas to Take His Own Life.

Emporia, Kan., July 16.—C. V. Eskridge, editor of the Emporia Republican and former lieutenant governor of Kansas, died at his home in this city from the effects of self-inflicted pistol wounds. Before he died Mr. Eskridge, who had been ill with cancer of the liver for several months, said he knew he could not live and that he was tired of life.

Charles V. Eskridge was born in Virginia in 1843 and came to Kansas in 1855. He has been identified with Kansas politics since before the civil war, having been representative in the legislature from 1859 to 1862 and state senator in 1864. He served as lieutenant governor with Gov. James M. Harvey from 1861 to 1871. Since 1881 he has owned and edited the Emporia Republican, one of the strongest republican newspapers in the state.

Walter C. Hiller Sails.

London, July 15.—On board the Cunard line steamer which sailed from Liverpool Saturday was Walter C. Hiller, who has been appointed adviser to the military authorities in China; Foxhall Keene and Rev. Morgan Dix.

Sol Russell Will Rest.

New York, July 15.—Mr. Sol Russell, the popular actor, who broke down while he was playing in Chicago, last spring, and was obliged to close his season prematurely, has decided not to return to the stage.

FOREIGNERS ALL DEAD

Men, Women and Children Meet an Atrocious Death by the Sword in Peking.

With Ammunition Gone, They Make a Desperate, But Futile Effort, to Break Through Chinese Lines.

No News From Minister Conger, and Without a Doubt He Has Been Murdered With All the Rest of the Foreigners.

Shanghai, July 16.—An official telegram was received Sunday night from the governor of Shan Tung stating that a breach was made in the wall of the British legation at Peking after a gallant defense and when all the ammunition had given out. All foreigners were killed.

London, July 15.—The Shanghai correspondent, on the alleged authority of couriers who brought the story, gives a very sensational account of the massacre. He says:

"Maddened with hunger, after having been without food for many days, the members of the legations and the guards made a sortie on the night of June 30 and killed 200 Chinese in an unexpected attack. Gen. Tung Fuh Siang, enraged over the loss of so many men, brought heavy guns, and Prince Tuan gave the order that every foreigners must be destroyed. His words were:

"Destroy every foreign vestige and make China a sealed book to all western powers."

"Prince Tuan had previously discovered that Prince Ching was supplying the foreigners with ammunition. He therefore ordered Gen. Tung Fuh Siang to fire on Prince Ching's troops, and it is reported that Ching was killed or seriously wounded.

"In the final attempt to cut their way through, the legionnaires formed a square, with the women and children in the center. When the Boxers realized that they were being attacked they became like wild beasts and shot each other with revolvers. Heavy guns bombarded all night until the buildings were demolished and in flames. Many foreigners were roasted in the ruins.

"The Boxers rushed upon them and hacked and stabbed both dead and wounded, cutting off their heads and carrying these through the streets on their rifles, shouting fiercely. They then attacked the native Christian quarters, massacred all who refused to join them, outraged the women and brains the children. Hundreds of mission buildings were burned."

The correspondent adds: "All China is now aflame with revolt against foreigners. Only in the extreme west is there quiet.

"Every port, even Shanghai, is menaced. In the province of Hupe and Hunan thousands of native Christians have been mutilated and tortured, the women being first outraged and then massacred."

St. Petersburg, July 11, via Paris, July 15.—The czar has received with great emotion the dreadful details of the catastrophe at Peking. Tears coursed down his majesty's cheeks as he read the cablegram from Adm. Alexeyeff at Port Arthur, confirming the horrible details of assassination of M. DeGiers, which merely in form of rumors had already reached Russia. The admiral declares that the Russian envoy was dragged through the streets by the Boxers, insulted, beaten and tortured, and even thrown into a great kettle and boiled to death. Then the remains were thrown to the dogs. While M. DeGiers was being disposed of, the fanatic mob danced around the caldron.

Mme. DeGiers, Adm. Alexeyeff's advice declared, suffered a fate worse than death, and was beaten and tortured with sharp sticks until life was extinct.

The legation officials are said to have been tortured fiendishly until death ended their sufferings. M. DeGiers and his legation officials resisted desperately and his brave bodyguard killed many of the attacking mob. In the midst of his tortures the envoy is said to have heroically proclaimed his faith in Christianity, encouraged by the wife who so soon shared his martyrdom.

London, July 16.—The following dispatches from Adm. Seymour were published here:

"Tien-Tsin, July 9.—The enemy's position southwest of the settlement was attacked at 4 this morning. The Japanese by a flank movement drove the enemy out and captured four guns. Cavalry pursued and completed the rout of the enemy, killing large numbers of soldiers and Boxers.

"The allied forces shelled and occupied the western arsenal, capturing two guns. The arsenal was burned, as the allies were unable to hold it. The enemy's loss was 350 killed. The loss of the allied forces was small.

"The allied forces have been increased by the arrival of 1,500 Americans."

Baltimore Man's Crime.

Baltimore, July 16.—Poverty, ill health and a weak-minded wife impelled Louis Eisen, a shoemaker, to kill himself, wife Sarah and 13-month-old son Morris with a razor and to wound his 3½-year-old son Harry, who will probably recover.

Back From Manila.

San Francisco, July 15.—The transport Hancock, has arrived from Manila, via Nagasaki. She brought 101 general passengers and 54 soldiers. Five deaths and two suicides occurred on the voyage.

STREET CAR DYNAMITED.

Four Passengers in the Car and Two of Them Were Badly Injured in St. Louis.

St. Louis, July 13.—The citizens' committee, of which John T. Wilson is chairman, is actively engaged procuring signatures to a petition urging that the street railway strike be settled by arbitration. Several hundred signatures have already been secured. Nearly every person approached has expressed his preference for a settlement of the strike by arbitration.

Attorney General Crow, on behalf of the minority stockholders of the Southern Electric railroad, has filed suit to annul the purchase of the Southern Electric railway by the St. Louis Transit Co. The case will be a test one, and if it wins will break up the entire deal by which the St. Louis Transit Co. was organized. The suit is brought in the interest of certain minority stockholders.

St. Louis, July 14.—General Manager George W. Baumhoff, of the St. Louis Transit Co., gave out a signed statement in reply to the published charges made by the strikers in which the latter charged that Baumhoff had violated the agreement entered into on July 2. General Manager Baumhoff denies that he violated in the slightest degree the agreement between the strikers' committee and the Transit Co. He says he has strictly adhered to that agreement and endeavored to act fairly with the strikers at all times.

Two thousand solicitors, engaged by the trades and labor unions to canvass the city and collect funds for the striking railway men's bus lines, began work. Chairman Blackmore, who is in charge of this work, reports that contributions are coming in rapidly, and he expects to have busses enough in a few days to meet the demands of the sympathizing public. Busses are now running on scheduled time over three divisions of the Transit Co. line and are being well patronized.

The imported men now at work for the Transit Co. are becoming dissatisfied, and charges of unfair treatment have been made by them against the company. Fifteen men who came from Baltimore to St. Louis in May left the city for their eastern homes. They claim that they found conditions in St. Louis different from what had been represented, and that the Transit Co. failed to keep certain promises made to them.

The executive committee reported that a delegation of the present employees of the Transit Co. had waited on it and stated that 1,000 men would quit at once if the union would pay their transportation to their respective homes.

St. Louis, July 16.—As a Union line car on the Lee avenue division of the Transit Co. was passing the intersection of 22d street and Bremen avenue, at 11 o'clock at night, the wheels struck a charge of dynamite, which exploded with terrific force. The car was blown from the track, the flooring and sides were rent asunder and all the windows demolished.

There were four passengers on the car, two of whom, Edward English and Mollis Shire, were so badly injured that they had to be taken to the city dispensary. The others, although badly shaken up, were able to go home. The explosion was by far the worst that has occurred on the St. Louis Transit Co.'s line since the beginning of the strike.

TWELVE PEOPLE HURT.

A St. Louis Suburban Car Runs Into a Wagon Loaded With Returning Picnickers.

St. Louis, July 16.—A car of the Suburban Co.'s Webster division ran into and capsized a wagon loaded with picnickers returning from Forest park at Lindell boulevard and Sarah street, and 12 of them were hurt, two seriously. The wagon was broken into splinters and the horse was crippled. When the accident happened rain was falling heavily. Reuben Kaplan, who held the reins, urged his horse across the track as rapidly as he could, but the load was too heavy for him. The car was going at a rapid rate, and struck the rear wheel of the wagon, knocking it sideways and spilling the occupants.

Deaths in the Philippines.

Manila, July 16.—During the scouting of last week three Americans were killed and two wounded and 35 rebels were killed. Fifty rebels were captured and 25 rifles and 14 tons of powder and ammunition taken. It will become necessary, under the new code of procedure which the commission expects to adopt, to secure for the higher courts in Manila and the provinces American judges speaking Spanish.

Lady Churchill's Wedding.

London, July 15.—The difficulties which stood in the way of Lady Randolph Churchill's wedding now seem to have been overcome and the event is fixed for July 28. It will be attended by the Cornwallis West family and Winston Churchill, who has started from South Africa for England. The affair will be quiet.

Oberlin Students Suffocated.

Marquette, Mich., July 14.—The two men who were found asphyxiated while sleeping against the stack of the Carp furnace have been identified as Oscar P. Lewis, of Calumet, and James H. Gillman, of Rochester, N. Y., students of Oberlin university.

Our Relief Reaches India.

Washington, July 13.—The steamer Quito arrived at Bombay, July 9, with \$20,000 and relief supplies for the famine sufferers in India. This vessel was chartered by the navy department for the purpose.

BRITISH LOSS TWO HUNDRED.

Further Particulars of How the Boers Set a Successful Trap for Their Enemy.

London, July 15.—Lord Roberts has sent nothing further concerning the Nitral's Nek affair. Pretoria dispatches, however, show that the Lincolnshires lost half of their officers, including Col. Roberts, who was wounded and taken prisoner. Stragglers continue to arrive at the camp, but few further details can be gathered. The British fought stubbornly until nightfall, when the cavalry turned their horses loose. The Boer report of the engagement places the British casualties at over 200.

In the Derdepoort affair, mentioned in Lord Roberts' dispatch, the men in the front rank of the Boers wore khaki uniforms and helmets, and the dragoons passed them unsuspectingly, under the impression that they were hussars. The mistake was not discovered until the Boers opened a heavy fire, when the dragoons were within 400 yards.

British prisoners who have escaped to Kroonstadt report that Gen. De Wet's force of 10,000 men, with ten guns, expelled from Bethlehem by Gen. Clements and Gen. Paget, have taken up a strong position 15 miles to the southward in the hills around Retief Nek. President Steyn is reported to be with them.

Another case of the Boers wearing khaki is reported to have happened at Lindley on June 26, when they surprised a picket of 25 men of the Yorkshire light infantry, 18 of whom were killed and wounded.

Driving Out the Boers.

Witpoort, Transvaal, July 15.—Gen. Clery's column, which has moved easterly, is now camped here. During the march the mounted infantry engaged 200 Boers, shelling a ridge occupied by the burghers. It is anticipated that this movement will clear the country from Standerton to Heidelberg, as the troops found but one remaining laager, from which the Boers retired hurriedly.

POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

The Membership of the New Republican National Executive Committee.

Cleveland, O., July 14.—An important political conference attended by a number of prominent republican leaders was held at Senator Hanna's office here Friday. The meeting was called by Mr. Hanna to discuss and decide upon the personnel of the new executive committee and to name a secretary of the national committee to succeed Gen. Charles F. Dick.

At noon Senator Hanna announced that the following named had been chosen as members of the national executive committee:

Gracie Stewart, Illinois; Henry C. Payne, Wisconsin; Richard C. Kerens, Missouri; J. H. Manley, Maine; M. B. Scott, West Virginia; Frederick S. Gibbs, New York; Franklin Murphy, New Jersey; Myron T. Merrick, Ohio; Harry S. New, Indiana.

Chairman, M. A. Hanna. Secretary, Perry S. Heath. Treasurer, Cornelius N. Bliss.

Gen. Charles F. Dick's resignation as secretary of the national republican committee was received and accepted.

Mr. Heath will tender his resignation to the president in about a week or ten days.

Myron T. Herrick is George B. Cox's successor as member of the republican national committee from Ohio.

PERRY S. HEATH'S SUCCESSOR.

Curtis Guild, of Massachusetts, and Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow Mentioned.

Washington, July 15.—So far as known here, the appointment of a successor to First Assistant Postmaster General Heath has not been decided upon. Mr. Heath's retirement from the post office department following his selection as secretary of the republican national committee has been contemplated for some time, and there has been some informal discussion as to his successor.

Curtis Guild, of Massachusetts, to whom the president at the close of the Spanish war tendered an appointment as member of the insular commission, has been considered for the office, and Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, who investigated the Cuban postal system recently, has been mentioned.

Dallas Deluged.

Dallas, Tex., July 16.—Northern Texas has been deluged by rain for more than 12 hours, and the indications are that the storm has only begun. The downpour at Dallas was terrific. The streets are like creeks and many basements are flooded. The Trinity river is rising, and dispatches from Ft. Worth and other points indicate that large volumes of water are coming down from the upper parts of the river. Wire reports show that the rain has been general. Railroad operations are delayed because of wash-outs, and slow running is necessitated from water-soaked roadbeds.

World's Christian Endeavor.

London, July 15.—The world's Christian endeavor convention opened with a general pilgrimage to Wesley's chapel, where prayer-meetings were held hourly all day long. They were attended in immense congregations of Christian endeavor delegates.

Killed While Asleep.

Dubque, Ia., July 15.—The house of John McQuinnan was struck by lightning, and his 14-year-old daughter Rosa was killed while asleep. Nellie Short, who was visiting her, was terribly burned.

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